

# PATTERNS OF NATION-STATES AND CULTURE IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

PART 1B

# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- FRENCH REVOLUTION BEGAN IN 1789
  - IN MANY WAYS, A CULMINATION OF CENTURIES OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EROSION
  - PAST EVENTS HAD CHANGED THE WAY TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY WAS UNDERSTOOD → HELPED TO SPARK NEW POLITICAL AND SOCIAL UNREST

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION WERE NOT PARTICULAR TO THAT COUNTRY
  - TRANSITION TO THE MODERN AGE PUT GREAT STRAIN ON THE ECONOMIES OF MANY EUROPEAN NATIONS
  - SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES → INFLATION, JOB SHORTAGES, SOCIAL INEQUALITY
  - CONTRIBUTED TO DISENCHANTMENT AMONG WIDER POPULATION



# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- FRANCE → LARGEST, WEALTHIEST COUNTRY IN EUROPE
  - ALSO CONSIDERED CONTINENT'S CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL CENTER
  - INFLUENCED EVERYTHING FROM STYLE AND CLOTHING TO ART AND LANGUAGE
  - PIONEERED PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS EXPRESSED IN RATIONALISM, SECULARISM, AND AGNOSTICISM

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – POLITICAL SITUATION

- EVER SINCE THE DEATH OF LOUIS XIV, SOCIAL DIVISIONS CONTRIBUTED TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL UNREST
  - ARISTOCRATIC NOBILITY
  - GROWING UPPER MIDDLE CLASS (*BOURGEOISIE*)
  - UNDERPRIVILEGED MASSES
- NOBLES BLOCKED TAX REFORM, *BOURGEOISIE* PAID THEIR WAY OUT OF ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY
  - POOR BORE THE BRUNT OF AN EVER-INCREASING NATIONAL DEBT → LAVISH LIFESTYLE OF MONARCH, COSTLY WARS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – POLITICAL SITUATION

- ARGUMENTS BETWEEN THE KING, NOBLES, AND *BOURGEOISIE* LEFT THE PEASANTRY IMPOVERISHED, DESPERATE
  - URBAN WORKERS PROTESTED INFLATION, LOW WAGES, TREMENDOUS TAX BURDEN
  - RURAL FARMERS RESENTED LAST TRACES OF FEUDAL INFLUENCE → SAW REVOLUTION AS THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

- FINANCIAL CRISIS WAS THE RESULT OF NEARLY A CENTURY OF ECONOMIC MISMANAGEMENT AND ABUSE
  - TYPIFIED BY LOUIS XIV'S LAVISH LIFESTYLE, CARELESS WARS
- IRRESPONSIBLE EXPENDITURES HAD PRODUCED A SEVERE STRAIN ON THE ECONOMY
  - COST OF VERSAILLES, THE MONARCHY'S LIFESTYLE COST 10% OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL BUDGET
  - ONLY 8% WAS GIVEN TO SOCIAL PROGRAMS, PENSIONS
- FRANCE HAD A HUGE NATIONAL DEBT WHICH ONLY INCREASED AFTER THEIR SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

- FRANCE'S DEBT WAS NOT MUCH LARGER THAN MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT THE TIME
  - WHAT MADE IT WORSE WAS THAT THE POOR CARRIED ALMOST THE ENTIRE BURDEN OF THE DEBT
  - NOBILITY, *BOURGEOISIE* DID NOT PAY TAXES

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- KING LOUIS XVI, FRENCH GOVERNMENT → KEPT A CLOSE EYE ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
  - HOPED FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO AVENGE DEFEAT IN SEVEN YEARS' WAR
- SUPPLIED AMERICANS WITH MONEY, ARMS, OFFICERS
- 1778-1779 → ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN → WAGED WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN
  - FORCED BRITAIN INTO AN IMPOSSIBLE DEFENSE OF ENTIRE COLONIAL EMPIRE
- BRITAIN CONCEDED DEFEAT IN 1783 → HOPE OF ESCAPING WITH MINIMAL TERRITORIAL LOSSES
  - FRANCE MADE FEW TERRITORIAL GAINS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- FRENCH POPULATION HAD INCREASED SHARPLY DURING THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
  - FOOD PRODUCTION COULD BARELY KEEP UP
  - INFLATION INCREASED
- ECONOMY WAS ACTUALLY DOING PRETTY WELL
  - RURAL ECONOMY RESPONDED TO RISING DEMAND
  - REGION OF PARIS → PRODUCTION FOR THE MARKET WAS HIGHLY PROFITABLE
- FRENCH COLONIAL TRADE WITH THE CARIBBEAN COLONIES BOOMED

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- IF NOT FOR THE DEBT, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN WELL FINANCED
  - COLLECTED DIRECT TAXES
  - COLLECTED MONIES FROM COMPULSORY LOANS AND THE SALE OF TITLES AND OFFICES TO LARGE UPPER STRATUM OF ORDINARY PEOPLES OF MEANS
- “ORDINARY PEOPLES OF MEANS” WERE DEEPLY INVESTED IN THE REGIME
  - BOUGHT THEMSELVES INTO THE RANKS OF THE ARISTOCRACY
  - BENEFITTED FROM ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES HANDLING THE KINGDOM’S TAX REVENUE
- CLAIMED ABSOLUTE POWER, BUT KING REALLY SHARED POWER AND WEALTH WITH LARGE RULING CLASS
  - OLD AND NEW ARISTOCRATS
  - ASPIRING ORDINARY URBAN PEOPLE OF WEALTH



# CONDITIONS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- 1781 – SUSPICIONS AROSE ABOUT SOLVENCY OF REGIME
  - FINANCE MINISTER QUIT
- MINISTER HAD KEPT THE EXTENT OF THE SUBSIDIES FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION A GOVERNMENT SECRET
  - GOVERNMENT CONTINUED TO BORROW
  - TWO POOR HARVESTS IN 1786-1787 DIMINISHED TAX REVENUES
- HARDSHIP CAUSED BY THESE TWO YEARS BECAME CRUCIAL FOR THE EVENTUAL REVOLUTION IN 1789
  - WITHOUT RESERVES IN GRAIN AND ANIMALS, PEASANTS SUFFERED SEVERE FAMINE
  - FARMERS REFUSED TO PLANT NEW, HARDIER CROPS → POTATOES, CORN
  - GREW INCREASINGLY ANGRY WHEN GOV'T IMPORTS INTENDED TO HELP ENDED UP IN HANDS OF PROFITEERS AND HOARDERS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- BY 1788, THE GOV'T WAS UNABLE TO MAKE PAYMENTS ON SHORT-TERM LOANS → HAD TO HAND OUT PROMISSORY NOTES
  - BANKRUPTCY LOOMED IN THE BACKGROUND
- REFORM OF THE TAX SYSTEM BECAME UNAVOIDABLE
- KING INITIALLY SOUGHT TO INITIATE THIS REFORM WITH HELP OF A COUNCIL OF APPOINTED NOBLES

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – ATTEMPTED REFORM

- NOBILITY OPPOSED WHATEVER REFORMS THE KING TRIED TO PASS
  - WANTED TO REMAIN FREE FROM TAXATION
  - HOPED THAT ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS ON THE KING WOULD ENSURE THEIR OWN POLITICAL POWER

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – ATTEMPTED REFORM

- FAILURE LED TO GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR A POPULAR ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN VERSAILLES IN 1788 → THE ESTATES GENERAL
  - VOTERS → FRENCH MALES OVER 25 WHO PAID TAXES
- NOBLES HOPED TO USE THE ESTATES GENERAL TO FORCE CONCESSIONS FROM THE KING
  - ESTABLISH FOR THEMSELVES LONG-TERM INFLUENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF FRANCE

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE THREE ESTATES

- BEFORE THE REVOLUTION, FRENCH SOCIETY WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE “ESTATES” (CLASSES)
  - DIVISIONS INCLUDED THE CLERGY, NOBILITY, AND COMMONERS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE THREE ESTATES

- FIRST ESTATE
  - COMPRISED OF CLERGY → 100,000 OUT OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 24,000,000 (IN 1789)
  - DIVIDED BETWEEN WEALTHY, INFLUENTIAL CLERICS AND THE MAJORITY OF POOR PARISH PRIESTS
- SECOND ESTATE
  - APPROXIMATELY 400,000 NOBLES
  - ENJOYED A RESURGENCE OF POWER SINCE THE DEATH OF LOUIS XIV → BEGAN TO EXERCISE SOME OF THEIR TRADITIONAL FEUDAL PRIVILEGES
- THIRD ESTATE
  - CONSISTED OF 97% OF REMAINING POPULATION
  - INCLUDED WEALTHY BANKERS, LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, ELITE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY WHO COULD NOT CLAIM NOBILITY FROM BIRTH
  - ALSO INCLUDED THE POOREST OF THE POOR → BOTH URBAN WORKERS AND RURAL PEASANTS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE THREE ESTATES

- ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN FRANCE WERE SO DRAMATIC THAT THOSE WHO WERE NOT EXTREMELY WEALTHY WERE DREADFULLY POOR
  - INFLATION DEVASTATED THESE LOWER CLASSES

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE ESTATES GENERAL

- ESTATES GENERAL → LEGISLATIVE BODY THAT HAD NOT BEEN CONVENED SINCE 1614
- EACH ESTATE HOPED THAT THROUGH THE ESTATES GENERAL THEY COULD FURTHER THEIR OWN CAUSE AND INFLUENCE
  - NOBILITY HOPED THE BODY WOULD ORGANIZE AS IT HAD BEEN IN 1614 → EACH OF THE THREE ESTATES HAVING ONE VOTE, SITTING IN SEPARATE CHAMBERS
  - FIRST AND THIRD ESTATE REJECTED THIS ORGANIZATION → CLAIMED IT INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED THE FRENCH PEOPLE



# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE ESTATES GENERAL

- PRIOR TO MEETING OF ESTATES, KING LOUIS XVI REQUESTED THAT EACH ESTATE COMPOSE PETITIONS IN WHICH THEY LISTED THEIR GRIEVANCES ABOUT TAXES, WASTE, LUXURY AT COURT, MINISTERIAL “DESPOTISM” TO FORM BASIS FOR REFORM LEGISLATION
- *WHAT IS THE THIRD ESTATE?* → WRITTEN BY CATHOLIC PRIEST ABBÉ EMMANUEL-JOSEPH SİYÉS
  - ARGUED THAT THE THIRD ESTATE ITSELF REPRESENTED THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE
  - INTERESTS OF THIRD ESTATE → INTERESTS OF FRANCE
  - SAW NO NEED TO INCLUDE MINORITIES IN FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY
  - IMMENSELY POPULAR; ROUSED GENERAL POPULATION TO SUPPORT ABOLITION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND ESTATES

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE ESTATES GENERAL

- ESTATES GENERAL FINALLY MET ON MAY 4, 1789 AT VERSAILLES
  - POPULAR UNREST, SOCIAL TENSIONS WERE HIGH
- THIRD ESTATE IMMEDIATELY TRIED TO EXERT ITS POPULAR DEMAND
  - REQUESTED THAT THE THREE-CHAMBER DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE ESTATES BE ABOLISHED AND THAT THE LEGISLATURE MEET AS A SINGLE BODY
  - A NUMBER OF CLERICS AND BISHOPS FROM THE FIRST ESTATE WHO SYMPATHIZED SUPPORTED THE MOTION AND JOINED THE THIRD ESTATE IN THEIR CHAMBER

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- THIRD ESTATE UNDERSTOOD ITSELF AS THE ONLY TRUE REPRESENTATIVE BODY IN FRANCE
- THIRD ESTATE REPRESENTATIVES PROCLAIMED THEMSELVES THE “NATIONAL ASSEMBLY” IN JUNE, 1789
  - ASSUMED SOVEREIGN POWER AND FREE JURISDICTION OVER FRANCE
- EMBODIED ROUSSEAU’S IDEAL OF THE “GENERAL WILL” OF THE NATIONS
  - TRANSLATE GENERAL WILL INTO A CONSTITUTION, FISCAL REFORM, AND THE ABOLITION OF ARISTOCRATIC PRIVILEGES

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- NOBILITY REJECTED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, PRESSURED THE KING TO SUPPRESS THE NEW LEGISLATURE
- JUNE 20, 1789 → LOUIS XVI HAD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LOCKED OUT OF THE MEETING HALL
  - ASSEMBLY SIMPLY MOVED TO A NEARBY TENNIS COURT → PROMISED TO STAY IN SESSION UNTIL A NEW CONSTITUTION WAS DRAFTED

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- KING WAS FEARFUL OF THE POPULAR POWER HELD BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
  - TRIED TO REACH A COMPROMISE → WOULD LIMIT HIS AUTHORITY IF THE THREE ESTATES CONTINUED TO SIT SEPARATELY IN THE ESTATES GENERAL
- PROVISIONS CAME TOO LATE → NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REJECTED HIS PROPOSAL AND CONTINUED TO MEET
- SITUATION OUT OF HIS HANDS, REVOLUTION IMMANENT → KING ORDERED 20,000 TROOPS TO VERSAILLES AND PARIS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – REACTION OF THE PEOPLE

- RUMORS OF REFORM → MET WITH HOPE, SKEPTICISM IN THE STREETS OF PARIS
  - LOWER CLASSES SUFFERING FROM A FOOD SHORTAGE → MANY BELIEVED THAT NOBILITY WERE PURPOSEFULLY CREATING GOOD SHORTAGE IN ORDER TO STARVE COMMON PEOPLE INTO SUBMISSION
- NEWS OF THE LOCKOUT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, MANY FEARED THE END OF REFORM, CONTINUATION OF THEIR MISERABLE EXISTENCE
  - ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN PARIS DID LITTLE TO LESSEN THESE FEARS

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – RIOTS

- JULY 12, 1789 → RIOTS BROKE OUT IN PARIS OVER THE FOOD SHORTAGES
  - MOBS OF HUNGRY COMMONERS TOOK TO THE STREETS DEMANDING FOOD
  - FRENCH TROOPS, RELUCTANT TO FIRE ON FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND STARTING FULL-SCALE REVOLT IN PARIS, WITHDREW TO OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY
  - MOBS LOOTED STORES, WAREHOUSES; BURNED TARIFF HOUSES AND SACKED THE CONVENT OF SAINT-LAZARE IN HOPES OF FINDING FOOD

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – RIOTS

- JULY 14, 1789 → MOB ATTACKED THE BASTILLE, A MEDIEVAL FORTRESS USED AS AN ARSENAL AND PRISON
  - LIGHTLY GUARDED, HOLDING ONLY A FEW ARISTOCRATIC PRISONERS
  - MOB WAS ABLE TO SEIZE 40,000 MUSKETS, A DOZEN PIECES OF ARTILLERY
  - FIGHT BETWEEN THE MOB AND BASTILLE GUARDS → 100 RIOTERS AND 6 SOLDIERS DEAD
- VIOLENCE SPREAD TO OTHER PARTS OF PARIS → GOVERNOR OF THE CITY AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF OFFICIAL WERE EITHER KILLED OR WOUNDED
  - FRENCH TROOPS, STILL RELUCTANT TO FIRE ON FELLOW FRENCHMEN, REMAINED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS AND DID NOT INTERVENE



# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE BEGINNING OF REVOLUTION

- JULY 14, 1789 → REMEMBERED AS BASTILLE DAY, THE BEGINNING OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
  - MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE COMMON PEOPLE'S ROLE IN THE OVERTHROW OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY
- ATTACK ON THE BASTILLE TIPPED THE BALANCE OF POWER
  - FRIGHTENED KING AND NOBILITY INTO MAKING CONCESSIONS TO THE PEOPLE
  - KING RECOGNIZED A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE THAT HAD BEEN FORMED IN PARIS AS THE NEW GOVERNMENT
  - DISBANDED THE ARMIES AT PARIS
  - URGED THE FIRST AND SECOND ESTATES TO JOIN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE BEGINNING OF REVOLUTION

- TO RESTORE ORDER IN PARIS AND OTHER CITIES, THE *BOURGEOISIE* IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SET UP A FORCE CALLED THE NATIONAL GUARD
  - TRI-COLOR FLAG WOULD BECOME THE SYMBOL OF THE REVOLUTION

# CONDITIONS FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – THE BEGINNING OF REVOLUTION

- IMPACT OF THE BASTILLE
  - RURAL DISTRICTS FARED WORSE THAN THE CITIES
- RUMORS OF THE NOBLES' PLANS TO USE FOREIGN FORCES AS A MEASURE OF SUPPRESSION SPREAD PANIC AND PARANOIA THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRYSIDE
  - WAS KNOWN AS THE "GREAT FEAR"
  - QUICKLY DEGENERATED AS MOBS OF PEASANTS STORMED ARISTOCRATIC MANORS SEEKING FOOD AND DESTROYING FEUDAL RECORDS
  - PEASANTS CHASED ARISTOCRATIC AND COMMONER LANDLORDS FROM THEIR ESTATES
- THE GREAT FEAR TURNED INTO AN ALL-OUT AGRARIAN REVOLUTION
  - PEASANTS EVENTUALLY ORGANIZED TO DESTROY THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE FEUDAL REGIME BY FORCE

# THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION

- FIRST PHASE: CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY (1789-1792)
- SECOND PHASE: RADICAL REPUBLICANISM (1792-1795)
- THIRD PHASE: MILITARY CONSOLIDATION (1795-1799)

# THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE ONE

- FRENCH REPUBLIC NEVER ACHIEVED A STABLE GOVERNMENT
  - DUE TO POWER SHIFTS BETWEEN POLITICAL FACTIONS AND COMMITTEES, FRANCE REMAINED IN A CONSTANT STATE OF UNREST AND FEAR

# THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE ONE

- FIRST PHASE BEGAN WITH THE “GREAT FEAR” OF NEAR ANARCHY
  - REIGNED DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1789
- PARIS REMAINED IN AN UPROAR → FOOD SUPPLIES, IN SPITE OF A GOOD HARVEST, REMAINED SPOTTY
- AGITATION CLIMAXED IN OCTOBER
  - THOUSANDS OF WORKING WOMEN, MANY ARMED, MARCHED FROM PARIS TO VERSAILLES → FORCED THE KING TO MOVE TO PARIS AND CONCERN HIMSELF DIRECTLY WITH THEIR PLIGHT
- NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WAS NO LONGER THREATENED BY THE KING
  - ISSUED DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF THE CITIZEN (1789)
  - SUBJECTED CATHOLIC CHURCH TO FRENCH CIVIL LAW (1790)
  - ESTABLISHED A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY (1791)
  - ISSUED LAWS ENDING THE UNEQUAL TAXES OF THE OLD REGIME (1792)

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- BEGAN WHEN THE REVOLUTIONARIES FOUND THEMSELVES UNABLE TO ESTABLISH A STABLE CONSTITUTIONAL REGIME
- 1791 → KING LOUIS XVI, QUEEN MARIE-ANTOINETTE, AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN, PRINCESS MARIE-THERESE AND DAUPHIN LOUIS-CHARLES, ATTEMPTED TO FLEE TO SAFETY IN EASTERN FRANCE
  - AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA THREATENED TO INTERVENE IF THE KING AND QUEEN WERE HARMED

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- APRIL, 1792 → GOVERNMENT DECLARED WAR ON ITS EASTERN NEIGHBORS, TO WHICH MANY ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES HAD FLED
- REPUBLICANS DEPOSED THE KING, HELD ELECTIONS FOR A NEW ASSEMBLY TO DRAW UP A CONSTITUTION
  - NATIONAL CONVENTION



## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION → THE POWER SHIFTED FROM THE BOURGEOIS PARTY, THE *GIRONDINS*, TO THE POOR, URBAN *SANS-CULOTTES*
  - *SANS-CULOTTES* REPRESENTED FROM THE COMMONERS OF THE CITIES
  - DREW STRENGTH FROM BOTH RADICAL AND POPULAR ELEMENTS
  - WORKED TO INSTITUTE REPUBLICAN REFORMS AND CONTINUED THE POLICIES OF REVOLUTIONARY EXPANSION

## PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- DECEMBER 1792 → NATIONAL CONVENTION, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE *SANS-CULOTTES*, PUT LOUIS XVI ON TRIAL FOR TREASON
  - KING WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH BY A SLIM MAJORITY OF ONE VOTE
  - DECIDING VOTE WAS CAST BY HIS COUSIN, THE FORMER DUC D'ORLÉANS, NOW KNOWN AS PHILIPPE ÉGALITÉ
  - LOUIS XVI WAS GUILLOTINED ON JANUARY 16, 1793

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- KING'S EXECUTION MARKED A NEW ERA OF PROLONGED VIOLENCE IN FRANCE
  - OLD PROBLEMS – SUCH AS CIVIL DISORDER, FOOD SHORTAGES, AND RISING PRICES – EXISTED FOR THE LOWER CLASSES
- THE POOR BEGAN TO DOUBT THE PROMISES OF THE REVOLUTION
  - SEEMED TO BRING ABOUT ANARCHY
- REPUBLICANS CREATED A CONSCRIPT ARMY TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE BORDERS
  - FEARS OF PLOTS FROM OUTSIDE FRANCE AS WELL AS AMONG REVOLUTIONARIES

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- TO PROTECT THE REVOLUTION, THE *SANS-CULOTTES* PRESSURED THE CONVENTION TO TAKE MORE RADICAL MEASURES AGAINST DISSENT
  - DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF EMERGENCY
- FORMED THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY TO SUPPRESS ALL “COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY” FACTIONS
  - BEGAN INSTITUTING A SYSTEMATIC POLICY OF CURBING VIOLENCE THROUGH MORE FREQUENT AND PERSISTENT ACCUSATIONS AND MASS EXECUTIONS
  - KNOWN AS THE REIGN OF TERROR → MADE A MOCKERY OF THE REVOLUTION’S DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND UNIVERSAL MALE SUFFRAGE

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY CONTROLLED BY MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE – “THE INCORRUPTIBLE”
  - FIRM BELIEVER IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REVOLUTION
  - OUT OF A DESIRE TO PROMOTE CIVIC VIRTUE AND CREATE A SOCIETY OF GOOD AND HONEST CITIZENS, ROBESPIERRE DID NOT HESITATE TO USE BRUTAL AND UNJUST MEANS TO ACHIEVE HIS ENDS

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- REIGN OF TERROR SEVERELY HARMED PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES
  - UP TO 30,000 PEOPLE – BOTH GUILTY AND INNOCENT ALIKE – WERE EXECUTED AFTER MOCK TRIALS
- QUEEN MARIE-ANTOINETTE WAS EXECUTED ON OCTOBER 16, 1793
  - PRIOR TO HER EXECUTION, HER EIGHT YEAR OLD SON, THE DAUPHIN LOUIS-CHARLES, HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM HER AND MOVED TO A ROOM BENEATH HER OWN SO THAT SHE COULD HEAR HIM CRYING FOR HER
  - THE DAUPHIN WAS BRAINWASHED BY HIS CAPTORS AND BROUGHT INTO COURT TO TESTIFY AGAINST HER → ACCUSED HER OF MOLESTING HIM AND OF HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THE PRINCESSE DE LAMBALLE, WHO HAD BEEN SEIZED BY A MOB OF PARISIANS AND TORN TO PIECES UPON THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

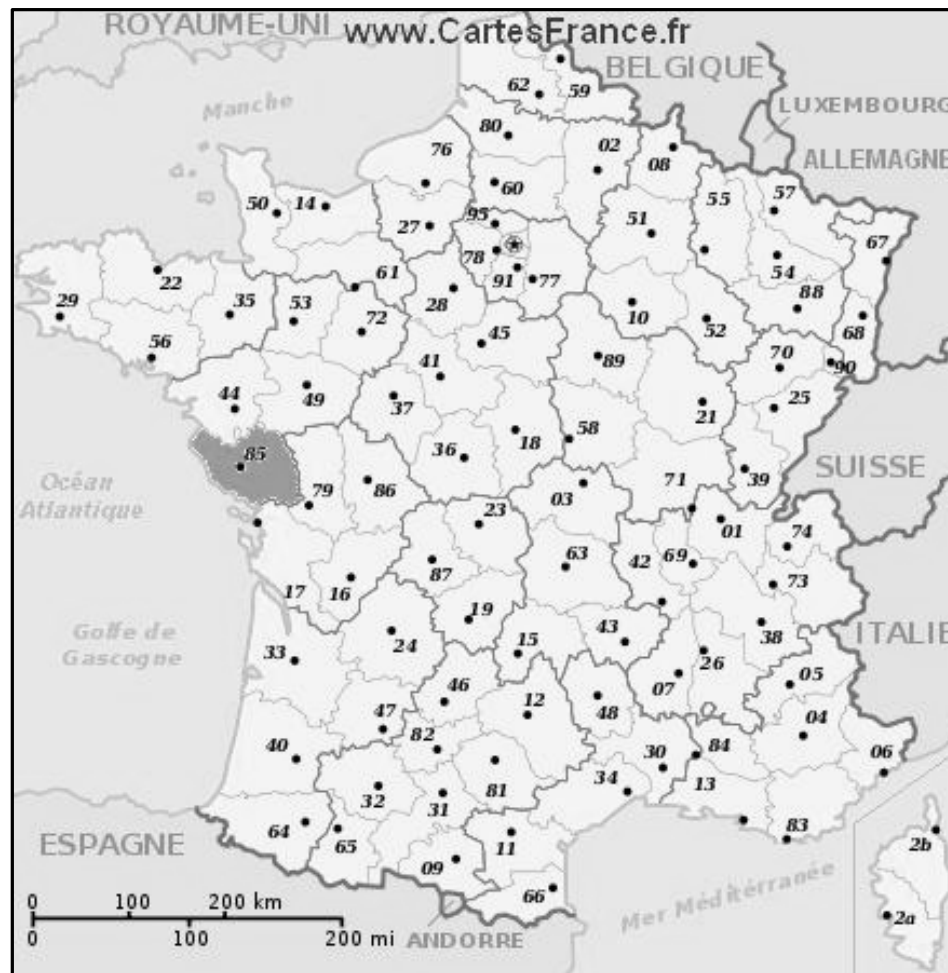
## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- REBELLIONS WERE VIOLENTLY SUPPRESSED
  - CITIZENS MERELY ACCUSED OF PETTY CRIMES WERE BRUTALLY PUNISHED
- AS THE REIGN OF TERROR SPREAD, MOB VIOLENCE SOON FOLLOWED
  - GANGS OF THUGS, BELIEVING THEY WERE ACTING IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMMITTEE, DESTROYED FARMS, HOUSES, AND CHURCHES
  - MUTINIES BROKE OUT IN THE ARMY AND NAVY
  - MANY NOBLES AND POLITICAL MONARCHISTS WERE FORCED INTO EXILE
  - THE INNOCENT AS WELL AS THE GUILTY WERE PUNISHED

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS HIT PARTICULARLY HARD DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR
  - PROGRAM OF "DE-CHRISTIANIZATION" IN NOVEMBER, 1793
  - "MISSIONARY REPRESENTATIVES" WERE SENT OUT INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE TO CLOSE DOWN CHURCHES, HUNT DOWN PRIESTS, AND PUNISH ANYONE ACCUSED OF HIDING CLERGY
  - CHURCHES WERE CLOSED
  - DESTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS OBJECTS
  - BOUNTIES OFFERED FOR TURNING OVER PRIESTS → EXECUTED WITHIN 24 HOURS
  - MOBS MASSACRED ENTIRE MONASTIC COMMUNITIES
  - THE VENDÉE





## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY SET UP A STATE-SPONSORED DEISTIC RELIGION – “CULT OF THE SUPREME BEING”
  - CIVIL CEREMONY CELEBRATING THE GODDESS OF REASON
  - NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL WAS RENAMED THE “TEMPLE OF REASON AND LIBERTY”
- THE CALENDAR WAS COMPLETELY CHANGED IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPRESS CHRISTIAN WORSHIP/ROYALIST ASSOCIATIONS

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- FREQUENT ATTACKS AND EXECUTIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ANGERED THE WORKING MASSES
  - TURNED THE COMMITTEE'S LARGEST GROUP OF SUPPORTERS AGAINST THEM
- ROBESPIERRE UPSET MEMBERS WITHIN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION BY HAVING THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY PASS CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION, WHICH PROVED TO BE TOO MUCH
  - PERMITTED THE EXECUTION OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES BASED SOLELY ON SUSPICION AND WITHOUT EXTENSIVE TRIALS – WOULD MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION BE NEXT?

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE TWO

- ROBESPIERRE AND TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY WERE ARRESTED ON JULY 27, 1794
  - INCLUDED ROBESPIERRE'S BROTHER, AUGUSTIN
  - MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF WITH A PISTOL, BUT ONLY MANAGED TO SHATTER HIS LOWER JAW
- GUILLOTINED WITHOUT TRIAL ON JULY 28, 1794
- POWER SHIFTED AGAIN AND THE *BOURGEOISIE* CAME BACK INTO POWER – KNOWN AS THE DIRECTORY

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE THREE

- THE DIRECTORY PRIMARILY CONSISTED OF *BOURGEOISIE* WHO HAD PROFITED FROM THE CHAOS OF THE REVOLUTION
  - DID LITTLE DURING THEIR TIME IN POWER TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF HUNGER, INFLATION
  - PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH SUPPRESSING DIFFERENT FACTIONS

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE THREE

- 1797 → FRANCE'S FIRST FREE ELECTIONS TO CHOOSE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TOOK PLACE
  - MANY WERE TIRED OF REVOLUTION AND WAR – PROMISED TO WORK FOR PEACE AND A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY UNDER LOUIS XVIII
- LARGE NUMBER OF ROYALISTS WERE ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, WHICH OUTRAGED THE DIRECTORY

# THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE THREE

- FACED WITH THE POSSIBLE END TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE REVOLUTION, THE DIRECTORY LOOKED TO THE ARMY FOR ITS SURVIVAL AND TO REMEDY THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MONARCHISTS AND THE *BOURGEOISIE*
  - SPECIFICALLY TO A CORSICAN OFFICER, NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE
- NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE
  - HAD LED THE FRENCH ARMY WITH GREAT SUCCESS
  - CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT IN PARIS HAD BECOME DEPENDENT ON HIM FOR ADMINISTERING FRANCE'S MILITARY ACQUISITIONS

## THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE THREE

- TO HELP THE DIRECTORY, NAPOLÉON SENT A GENERAL TO ORGANIZE A *COUP D'ÉTAT* WHICH ANNULLED THE ELECTIONS, THREW OUT THE CONSTITUTION, AND RESTORED THE PREVIOUS *BOURGEOISIE* LEADERSHIP



# THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE THREE

- THE *COUP* MARKED A TURNING POINT IN THE REVOLUTION
  - THE IDEA OF MAINTAINING A FREE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC WAS GIVEN UP
  - THE LEGISLATURE BECAME MORE DEPENDENT ON THE MILITARY
  - SEMI-INDEPENDENT GENERALS SPREAD THROUGHOUT FRANCE
  - NAPOLEÓN TOOK FOREIGN POLICY INTO HIS OWN HANDS AND HELPED NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH AUSTRIA → TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO

# THREE PHASES OF THE REVOLUTION – PHASE THREE

- MUCH OF ITALY FELL UNDER NAPOLÉON'S MILITARY CONTROL
  - PENINSULA BECAME DOMINATED BY FRANCE
- RETURNING TO FRANCE A HERO, NAPOLÉON WAS ASSIGNED TO LEAD AN INVASION OF ENGLAND
  - DECIDED AGAINST A DIRECT ASSAULT AND INVADED EGYPT WITH THE HOPE OF MARCHING ON INDIA TO DESTROY THE ENGLISH TRADE NETWORKS → DISCOVERED THE ROSETTA STONE
- RETURNED TO FRANCE WITH HIS TROOPS IN 1799 → SEIZED POWER AT THE AGE OF 30
  - TROOPS STORMED THE LEGISLATURE AND PROCLAIMED A NEW REPUBLIC HEADED BY THREE CONSULS
- NAPOLÉON BECAME THE FIRST CONSUL, THE LEADER OF FRANCE
  - MARKS THE END OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- ONCE IN POWER, NAPOLÉON EMBARKED ON SWEEPING DOMESTIC REFORMS
  - CURTAILED MUCH OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FERVOR
  - RESTORED ORDER AND STABILITY IN FRANCE
- CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT WAS THE REFORM OF THE FRENCH LEGAL SYSTEM → CIVIL CODE OF 1804
  - *CODE NAPOLÉON* (NAPOLEONIC CODE)
  - HAS INFLUENCED THE LEGAL SYSTEMS OF MORE THAN 70 NATIONS AROUND THE WORLD
  - HAS BEEN CALLED THE GREATEST CODIFICATION OF LAW SINCE THE *CODEx JUSTINIANUS* IN THE 5<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AD

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

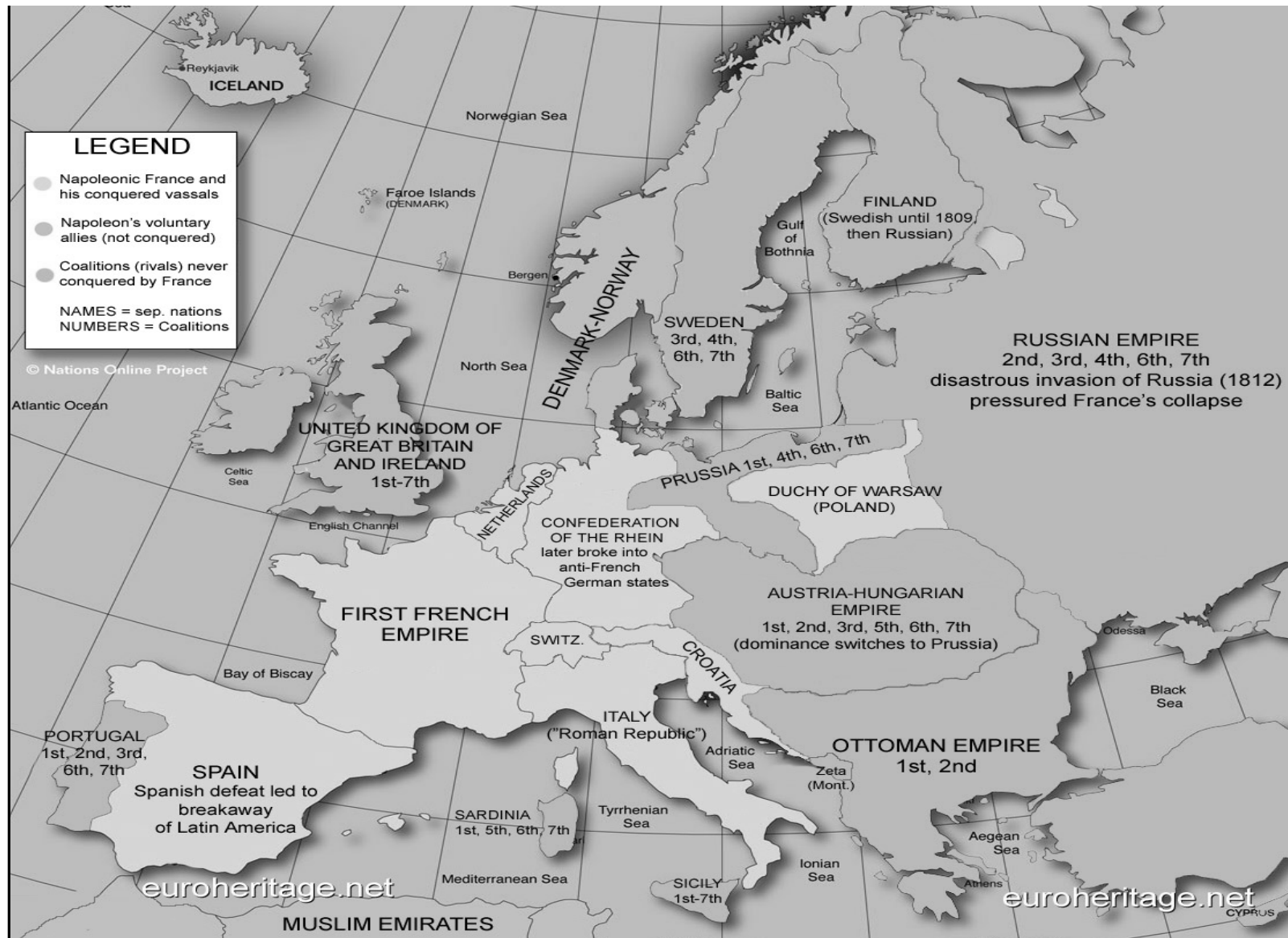
- CIVIL CODE OF LAW OF 1804 ESTABLISHED THE EQUALITY OF ALL MALE CITIZENS BEFORE THE LAW
  - “THE IDEAS THAT UNDERPIN OUR MODERN WORLD – MERITOCRACY, EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW, PROPERTY RIGHTS, RELIGIOUS TOLERATION, MODERN SECULAR EDUCATION, SOUND FINANCES, AND SO ON – WERE CHAMPIONED, CONSOLIDATED, CODIFIED AND GEOGRAPHICALLY EXTENDED BY NAPOLÉON. TO THEM HE ADDED A RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT LOCAL ADMINISTRATION, AN END TO RURAL BANDITRY, THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, THE ABOLITION OF FEUDALISM AND THE GREATEST CODIFICATION OF LAWS SINCE THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.”  
– HISTORIAN ANDREW ROBERTS

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- NAPOLEON USED PLOTS AGAINST HIM AS JUSTIFICATION TO CREATE AN IMPERIAL SYSTEM BASED ON THE ROMAN MODEL
  - BELIEVED A BOURBON RESTORATION WOULD BE MORE DIFFICULT IF HIS FAMILY'S SUCCESSION WAS ENSURED IN THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION
- REFERENDUM WAS HELD
  - HEAVY PARTICIPATION → 3.6 MILLION VOTERS TO THE POLLS
  - ELECTED EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH BY OVER 99% OF THE VOTES
- DECEMBER 2, 1804 → NAPOLEON'S CORONATION TOOK PLACE
  - ALSO CROWNED HIS WIFE, THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- AFTER HIS CORONATION, NAPOLEON STRUCK OUT ON A LENGTHY CAMPAIGN OF CONQUEST IN EUROPE
  - RESULTED IN FRENCH DOMINATION OF MOST OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE





# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- GOAL WAS THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ENLIGHTENMENT-INFLUENCED BUT NEWLY ARISTOCRATIC EUROPEAN EMPIRE
  - LAND-BASED
  - IN THE TRADITION OF THE HABSBURGS, OTTOMANS, AND RUSSIANS
- NAPOLEÓN PLANNED TO FORM A CONTINENTAL COUNTERWEIGHT TO THE MARITIME BRITISH EMPIRE
  - UNCHALLENGEABLE IN THE ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- INVASION OF RUSSIA
  - TOTAL FAILURE OF THE CAMPAIGN MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF NAPOLÉON'S GRAND SCHEME
  - FRENCH SUFFERED LOSS OF MORE THAN 360,000 OUT OF THEIR 400,000 TROOPS
- NAPOLÉON WAS SENT INTO EXILE ON THE ISLAND OF ELBA IN 1814
  - OFF THE TUSCAN COAST
  - GIVEN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLAND
  - ALLOWED TO RETAIN THE TITLE OF EMPEROR
  - TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE BUT THE POISON PILL HAD LOST ITS POTENCY

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- FIRST FEW MONTHS ON ELBA
  - CREATED A SMALL ARMY AND NAVY
  - DEVELOPED IRON MINES
  - OVERSAW THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS
  - ISSUED DECREES ON MODERN AGRICULTURAL METHODS
  - OVERHAULED THE ISLAND'S LEGAL AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- ESCAPED FROM ELBA ON FEBRUARY 26, 1815 WITH 700 MEN
  - LANDED ON THE FRENCH MAINLAND AND STARTED HEADING NORTH, GATHERING TROOPS AS HE TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO PARIS
  - DECLARED AN OUTLAW ON MARCH 13
- MARCH 20, 1815 → ARRIVED IN PARIS AND BEGAN TO GOVERN
  - BEGINNING OF THE HUNDRED DAYS
- BEGINNING OF JUNE → AMASSED 200,000 SOLDIERS
  - DECIDED TO GO ON THE OFFENSIVE

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- ALLIANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA AGAINST NAPOLÉON
- DEFEATED BY COALITION FORCES LED BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO ON JUNE 18, 1815
- RESTORATION OF THE BOURBON MONARCHY UNDER LOUIS XVIII

# REVIVAL OF EMPIRE

- EXILED TO THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA IN DECEMBER, 1815
  - 1200 MILES OFF THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA
  - SMALL GROUP OF FOLLOWERS
  - NO GIFTS ALLOWED IF THEY MENTIONED HIS IMPERIAL STATUS
  - SUPPORTERS HAD TO SIGN A GUARANTEE THAT THEY WOULD STAY WITH HIM INDEFINITELY
- DIED MAY 5, 1821